

# LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT  
TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR ..... \$8.00  
MIS. MONTHS ..... 3.00  
ONE MONTH ..... 60

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We do all we can to procure the services of a local agent in every Post office in the State. Will our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make the appeal to our friends in its behalf.

Union of Church and State.

Some may be surprised to see it stated that our administration has made a union of Church and State; but the statement is true, nevertheless, and we will proceed to prove it. Our National Government was formed for certain specific purposes, and its powers were defined. It had nothing to do with except with certain matters of State. There were many things in different parts of the country which the members of the convention that framed the Constitution would have been glad to see changed. Some would have been glad to see imprisonment for debt abolished; some would have been glad to see slavery abolished; others, perhaps, would have been pleased to see means provided all over the country for the support of the clergy. But the members of the convention knew that they were not assembled for the purpose of accomplishing every object under heaven which they might consider desirable. They had assembled for a certain purpose, and for no other. If they said nothing against imprisonment for debt, it was not because they considered such imprisonment right, but because, as members of the convention, they had nothing to do with it. In regard to slavery they were obliged to make some special arrangements, because they could not form a national government without them; but these arrangements were no indications of their opinions as to the right or wrong of the system. With such things they had nothing whatever to do as members of the convention. In other places they might put themselves on one side or the other of any of these questions, but not here. It seems as if these things should be self-evident to any one who is not blinded by fanaticism or ignorance. We may suppose that every member of the convention believed slavery to be "the curse of all nations;" and yet it does not follow that when he signed the Constitution, he abandoned his principles and made "a league with death and a covenant with hell." All that is to be inferred is that he did not consider the half of the convention's purpose for expressing his views. A who believes firmly in the importance of the doctrine of predestination, may consider it very wrong in attending a church which does not believe in that doctrine; but A and B may form a business arrangement without compromising themselves on this point, as though it were the doctrinal principle of predestination is not decided by the articles of partnership. A may become every day a stronger Calvinist, and B a stronger Arminian; but so long as they do not pat Calvin and Arminius into their bibles or their promissory notes, they may carry on a successful business without impairing their souls or abandoning their doctrines.

Such is our Government—sovereign within its sphere, but having no power beyond it. But now it is attempted to make use of this Government to abolish slavery—a mortal sin as much out of its sphere as imprisonment for debt, or intemperance, or tithes. This abolition of slavery is pretended to be a "war measure," and the pretense imposes upon some; but if it had not been a religious measure, it would never have been adopted.

It was this rush to be made? A "war measure" is something which promises to be of some assistance in prosecuting the war; and if the emancipation of the slaves is a "war measure," fewer soldiers would be required after its adoption than before. It is true that the promised rush has not been seen; but the promise of "seas and mountains" shows that the leaders looked upon emancipation as a religious measure, and not as a war measure. Delegates of clergymen visited the President for the purpose of urging him to adopt the scheme of emancipation, not as a war measure, but as a religious measure. They did not urge him to perform his duty to the Constitution, but to perform his duty to God. From hundreds of pulpits rang denunciations of the Calvary, not because it was violating the Constitution, but because it was not taking the "name of Almighty God." This sentiment was received with unanimous applause by his hearers. Those editors and preachers who were foremost in urging the scheme of emancipation promised that fabulous numbers of soldiers would rush forward to the war so soon as the scheme should be adopted.

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We call the attention of our readers to the order of Lt. Colonel J. H. Ward, of the 27th Kentucky Volunteers. After the President's proclamation was issued and the bill of Thaddeus Stevens introduced into the House of Representatives to raise negro forces, a decree of dissension was apparent in the army throughout the country. It was, perhaps, under such influences that Col. Ward, in command at Woodstock, was induced to issue this regimental order.

The Federal forces are in the field for the purpose of conquering the rebellion, of re-establishing the Union, and enforcing the laws under the Constitution. It is to their strong right arm the country must look in the hour of peril—let them stand firm, resolved and fixed in their purpose. The rule of party and faction will soon be over; the great conservative mass will surmount the wrong, and guarantee to every citizen his rights under the Constitution; let him yield a willing obedience to the laws of the country and help to preserve the beautiful fabric our fathers have vouchsafed to us.

We see in this order a high and noble impulse—the patriot and the soldier, the man of the cloth and the soldier, the minister and the soldier, the army at Cambriahead, and the army at Sharpsburg, both with only 40,000 men, were attacked by McClellan with 150,000, who resisted the enemy with nobrake from till noon, when Jackson arrived, and with the aid of Jackson, Lee, in a series of successful battles on the plains of Manassas on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of August, in which the enemy were totally routed. The army was then drawn into the fortifications around Washington, Pope disgraced and banished, and McClellan appointed to the command of the army.

Lee then entered Maryland by the force at Edward's Ferry, established his headquarters at Frederick, harassed the enemy with incursions against Baltimore and Pennsylvania, then turned his force to the Potomac, where he joined it to his superior. McClellan, the combined forces were not led by Gen. Lee, in a series of successful battles on the plains of Manassas on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of August, in which the enemy were totally routed. The army was then drawn into the fortifications around Washington, Pope disgraced and banished, and McClellan appointed to the command of the army.

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## SQUANDERED LIVES.

BY BYARD TAYLOR.

The fisherman wades in the sponge; The sailor slays over the sea; The soldier steeps bravely in battle; The woodman lays low the tree.

They are each of them dead of the heroes,

Strong hands that go lightly to labor;

True hearts that take cost in life.

The world with the vigor it needs—

The center of honest affections—

The impulse to generous deeds.

But the shark drinks the blood of the fisher,

The sailor drops in the sea;

The soldier falls in the battle;

The woodman lies low in the tree.

They are each of them dead of the heroes,

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True hearts that take cost in life.

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